NEW YORK HERALD

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

AFFICE W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RIP VAN WINKLE

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—Ermiopian Strutzu, Dancisc, &c.— The Committee on Ways and Means.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery -St

GEORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD Sensot or Minstruter, Ballans, Musical Gress, Ac., Pifth Avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—The Knap BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-Pay. - Night Comicalities, Burlesques, &c. - Ict On Paris Francis.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MIN-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Breadway.

BRADY'S GALLERY, 735 Broadway, corner of Ten Street-Open every morning and afternoon.—Naw Co Lections of War Views and Historic Postraits. Free the public.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—Great Fair of the IRVING HALL, Irving place .- Dr Condova's Lucrum

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Thursday, April 5, 1866.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Herald the Great Organ of the Business Public.

Annexed are the returns to the Internal Revenue Department of the receipts from advertising of all the fally papers of this city for two years. In the first solumn are the receipts for thirteen months, being the year 1864, with one month of 1863, and in the second column are the receipts for the twelve months of 1865 :-Thirteen months For the

	A PRACTICIONS CONCENTRALIA.	The same of the sa
Paper.	ending Dec. 31, 1864	. Year 1865.
Herald	\$577,455	\$603,193
Tr bune	260,960	301,841
Times	251,812	284,419
Bvening Post	163,177	222,718
Werld	128,058	177,204
Journal of Commerce	9 109,595	173,646
Transcript	62,644	164,481
Staats Zeitung		126,380
Sun		101,795
Commercial Advertis	or 00,322	77,550
Daily News	48,968	77,048
Evening Express	62,350	69,745
New Yorker Demokr	at 21,052	25,734
Totals	\$1,878,267	\$2,483,724

This shows the HERALD to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation, the chief organ of the adver lisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communicating their business wants to the public.

In the Senate yesterday the House bill to amend the act of March 3, 1863, relating to the writ of habeas cor-pus, and regulating judicial proceedings, was reported fron the Judiciary Committee with an amendment to the fifth section. The House bill to facilitate postal and military communication among the several States was also reported. A resolution was adopted requesting the Becretary of War to take measures to preserve the graves of United States soldiers from descration, and to socure a butable burial place for their remains. The Committee of Pifteen asked to be discharged from the further conleration of the joint resolutions recently offered on the biblioct of reconstruction by Mr. Stewart (republican), of Kevada. No vote was reached, the morning hour baying Drpired. The President's veto message was then taken Dp. and Mr. Trumbull led off with a lengthy speech in opposition, at the close of which further consideration of the matter was, on motion of Mr. Johnson, who wished to speak on the subject, postponed until to morrow. The bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States, published in full in Toesday's paper, was passed, when the Senate adjourned.

No business of importance was transacted in the House of Representatives. Bills were passed for the relief of several officers of the Navy, the Dodge-Brooks contested election case was considered and reconsidered stoge was received from the President in ref erence to the payment of the direct tax by the State of

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a resolution expressing disap-pointment and regret at President Johnson's veto of the Civil Rights bill was adopted—twonly-two to nine—and the clerk directed to transmit the same to the United States Senators from this State. A resolution on federal relations, in favor of universal suffrage in the District was passed-twenty-three to six. In the evening the New York city tex levy was resumed in Con mittee of the Whole, and amendments adopted re-stricting the publication of Corporation advertisements to four daily papers at legal rates; reducing the appropoint on the city cantingencies from sixty thousand de-lars to ton thousand dollars, and the appropriation for dedicaces in the City Impector's Department from there are thousand dollars to six thousand dollars, after which the bill was ordered to a third reading, as was also the bill to enable the Central Park Commissioners to make further improvements relative to the Croton Aque duct Board and c rtain streets in this city.

In the Assembly bills were passed to amend the general

Militia law of the State; to provide for refunding to the Banks and Insurance companies in New York taxes of 1863 and 1864; amending the act relative to the storage of combustible materials in this city; ceding to the Unit States jurisdiction over lands near the Battery for a burge office, and altering the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn. The House then, in Committee of the Whole, took up the special order—the New York Elevated Railroad bills. Five of these were taken up; but all were defeated, with the exception of the one own as the Broadway Corrugated Railway bill, ich was ordered to a third reading by a vote of sixty-two to forty our. A bill to regulate taxes on lands taken for the Croton Aqueduct was ported. Unanimous consent was asked, but not ob-tained, to introduce a resolution that the Assembly had learned with regret of the veto by the President of the Civil Rights bill, and requesting the New Fenators and Congressmen to endeavor to have the bit based, notwithstanding the veto. The Central Railron Fare bill was also considered in Committee of the Whole, and its recommitment moved, with instructions to amend respecting the rate at which trains should be run when the bill thus amended should be ordered to a third

EUROPE

The steamship Damascus, from Londonderry, March 23, reached Portland, No., yesterday evening. Her news

The opposition was measuring its strength in Parlia-ment with Earl Russell's government, but the divisions were not very important.

Stophens, the Head Centre, is said to have strived

The aspect of the German difficulty was still serious American securities were slightly depreciated in Londo its agitation on the continental Bourses, large

thout "doubt," in Paris on the 18th of March Mrs

It was said that important advices from Washington had been received by the Spanish government in

Madr.d, but their tener was not known.
Consels closed in London, March 28, at 86% a 87 for toppey. Cotton was dull, with quotations barely main-tained, in Liverpool, March 23. Breadings very dull, Provisions quiet. atesmehip City of Limerick, from Queenstown

The Cunard steamship Cuba, from Queenstown Spreit Lis fully das at this part with 190 days later work

THE CITY

The Street Cleaning Commission met yesterds agreed to pay the semi-monthly bills of the street ing contractors, notwithstanding the dissent of Mr. Schultz. A long letter was received from the contract

Schultz. A long letter was received from the contractors showing the difficulties they have to contend against, and complaining in piteous terms of the hostility of the Board of Health to their alleged neglect.

The Washington Market stand case was up yesterday for investigation at Police Headquarters. Dr. Dalton, Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health, was examined, and in his testimony fully confirmed every point in the report of Dr. Emerson, the inspector, on the existence of these stands as a public nuisance.

A meeting of the dealers in rags, junk and shoddy was held last evening at 193 Bowery, for the purpose of taking some action in regard to the threatened removal of their trade by the Board of Health, and to form a mutual protective association. There was considerable discussion regarding the feasibility of forming an association or of foung the old Junk Dealers' Society. No definite action of any kind was taken, and the meeting

definite action of any kind was taken, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Exciting rumors were current among the Fenians in this city yesterday. Two expeditions, one consisting of three iron steamers, carrying three thousand men, and the other of two steamers. he other of two steamers, with twenty-five hundred sol-ters on board, were reported to have sailed for Bermudiers on board, were reported to have sailed for Bermi-da, which, it was stated, was to be taken possession of and used as a base for the final expedition against Ire-land. Other vessels are reported to have sailed from various ports in the United States, all bound for Ber-muda. Altogother, there was quite a ferment in Fenian circles over the new warlike movement supposed to be

called and examined, as were also other witnesses, who testified to efforts which they declared had been made in this city to purchase steamers for war purposes for the Chilean government. Judge Betts will resume fur-ther inquiry into the matter this morning. An action against Police Superintendent Kennedy for

the detention of a borse and wagon, the property of Mr. Ellis N. Crow, was tried yesterday in the Suprema Court, Circuit, Part 2, before Judge Mason. It appears that the horse and wagon were lent to a man Brannigan, who was afterwards arrested on suspicion of stealing, and, with the horse and wagon, held by the police. The Judge directed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that the property wa not proved ever to have been in the possession of the Superintendent, but was held by the Property Clerk at-

tached to Police Headquarters.

An argument in the case of Henry Nowvry against Henry Dubasty, involving the legality of a promissory note, written in French and produced before our courts,

Court yesterday. Decision reserved. The central organization of the rent payers, composed of delegates of the district organizations, held another meeting in avenue A last night to discuss the "rent question." Some action was taken for a further ex-tension of the district organizations and for a continuance of the agilation against high rents and extortion by landlords. An executive committee, consosed of fifteen members, was appointed to draw up a plan of organiza-tion and a constitution and bylaws for its government.

The eighteenth session of the New York annual Concernee of the Methodist Episcopal Church (East) con vened yesterday morning in the Washington stree-church, Brooklyn, Bishop Scott presiding. The prin cipal business transacted was the organization of the conference and the appointment of standing and special committees. The session will be continued to day. In the Board of Education last evening S. S. Randall

In the Board of Education last evening S. S. Randall was re-elected Superintendent, and Henry Kiddle Assistant superintendent of Common Schools for two years from the lat of June next. Richard C. Fellows was confirmed as Inspector for the Fifth district.

The steamer Star of the East proceeded up the Hudson river yesterday upon a trial trip, for the purpose of testing the qualities of the vessel and the power of her engine. The machinery worked in the most satisfactory manner. She is to sail for Boston in a few days, when she will be placed permanently on the new steam route between Boston and Cardiner, on the Kennebec river. She was posigned and built by Mr. John Eastis, of this city.

steamers, to ply between New York and Boston via Bristol, R. L., was successfully launched yesterday fore-noon from the shippard of William H. Webb, at the foot of East Sixth street. She is three hundred and stxty feet long, forty-five feet beam, sixtoon feet depth of

The number of emigrants landed at this port last week was three thousand eight hundred and seven, making the number which have reached New York since Janu-ary I thirty-three thousand three hundred and seven. The commutation balance now at the disposal of the Emigration Commissioners is swelve thousand three hundred and twelve dellars and thirty-seven cents.

An Englishman, named Benjamin Howard Wilkius, who arrived here on Monday last in the steamer City of Paris, was yesterday arrested in this city for an alleger forgery committed in Worcester, England, and, under the act of the extradition treaty, returned to that coun-

ing's Supplement sheet.

The stock market was excited, and irregular yesterday. but on the whole firm. Governments were quiet. Gol-

The changes in commercial affairs yesterday were generally of little importance, though as a rule buyers had the adventage. Conton and petroleum were dull and drooping. Sugar steady. Coffee heavy. On 'Change dour was dell. Wheat declining. Corn unchanged. Oats firmer. Pork firmer. Lard easier. Whiskey duli

the advance of last week was lost, prices receding Ic. a 2c. per pound, varying from 12c. to 18c., but with the alk of the sales at 14c. a 16c. Cows were dull, but unchanged. Veols were steady at 10c. to 14c a 1455c Sheep and lambs were steady at from \$5 to \$9 50 a \$10 Hoge were dull at 10 se. a 11 se. The total receipts frere 6,057 heeves, 115 caws, 978 years, 17,673 sheep and lambs and 0,408 hogs. Full particulars in the WESKLY

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have new from Havaus to March 31. There to We have new from having the reported negro re-volts on several plantations in Cuba, the statements re-specting the affair being very contradictory. There have been many disastrous fires in various parts of the island, and it is thought that slaves may be the authors of some of them. An anti-slave trade association had been organized in Havana to prevent the introduction of African negroes into the island. A new line of Spanish steamers has been established to run between Havana and Aspinwall, Nicaragua and Jemaics. It is reported that the argar crop will be one quarter less than ex-pected. Revenue peculations are plenty, and the new tariff is said to be a failure. The petroleum excitement has reached the island, and the inhabitants are boring for oil, with, in some cases, successful "indications." Our Havana correspondence will be found in the Sup-

telligence from Ki Paso, Mexico, of important screenes by the linerals at Tamanlipas, Conhulla, New Leon, Schort ng the Prench forces and effecting a junction with General Murales. The Ferragas Legion (liberal) left El Paso or March 4 for the city of Chihuahua, which place they ex peoted to occupy about the 20th, when President Juares

vould establish his government there at once.
The election in Rhode Island passed off very quietly yesiorday. General Burnside was elected with little opposition. The remainder of the ticket nominated by the republicans was equally successful, twenty-eight of the new Sepatore being of that purry to five democrate,

and the Assembly sixty five republicant to saven demo-crats. The vote was very light.

At an election for aldermen and other local candidates held in St. Louis on Tuesday last, the conservative ticket headed "In favor of President Johnson's policy -Against Negro equality," was successful over the redica one by a majority or three thomsand.

Hawley's majority for Governor of Councellent is five

undred and ninety-nine, on a total vote of eighty-seven and and ninety five. The Sonate will stand thirteen republicans to eight democrats.

lattic in relation to going into joint meeting for the election of United States Sensior, Mr. Scovel remain ing term in his determination to hold out against the election ... Mr. Cattell, who was nominated by the republican caucus on Tuesday 2 th. The S-nate adopted a reministon yesterday to adjourn sine die on Friday, and the change are that no Senator will be elected until paxi January, when the new Larinisture will convene,

Meantime, the radicals in Washington are closely watching operations at Trenton, and assert that two democratic Senators are willing to sell out their principles and unite with the republicans. If there is any truth in this report we shall probably hear of an election to-day.

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday ordered that the several causes brought before it of writs of error, or appeals from the several circuit and district courts of the States lately in rebellion, be called and dispused of at its next term, in the order in which they stand on the docket.

and on the docket.

Late advices from Colorado state that public oninion in the Territory is strongly in favor of President Johnson's policy. The Governor and Secretary of the Territory are engaged in a war of words, while four tribes of Indians had indulged in war to the knife, the defeated party having twenty-five warriors killed and a large number wounded. The Colorado river mines are reported to be very rich.

Pacific coast. The Legislature of California ask Con-gress to promote him to the full rank of major general, while the reforms he has introduced into Colorado Turriory are regardd as beneficial.

tory are regared as beneficial.

By the breaking down of an iron bridge on the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday, the engine and tender of the through train from Washington were precipitated into the road below, instantly killing the fireman and so severely scalding the engineer that he is not expected to recover.

recover.

By proclamations of the Governors of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, to-day will be observed in those States as a day of fasting and prayer.

The New Jersey House has passed a bill appropriating \$4,000 for a history of New Jersey's part in the late civil

ssibilities of the Fishery Question.

The question of the fisheries involves the ossibility of war between Great Britain and the United States. We should not forget this fact, though the circumstances of the times tend to concentrate public attention on another quarter. We have our thoughts so fixed on Mexico, there is so much of discussion and rumor relative to that unfortunate republic, we have so made up our minds that any fresh rupture of our national peace must necessarily come by way of the Rio Grande, that we are likely to neglect the indications of trouble elsewhere. But we should remember that nations, like men, are sometimes taken unawares through such a concentration of thought that the quarter which seems to threaten most is frequently least troublesome, and that the most damaging and dangerous blow is that against which we had taken no precautions

We recently showed in a resume of the fishery question the unpleasant position in which it now stands. Great Britain and the United States held in 1852 antagonistic and irreconcilable views as to the interpretation of a treaty. Both were inclined to insist, and the fishermen, variously affected by the interpretation, were excited and disposed to extreme acis. Collision was imminent, and from the first collision the two great maritime nations of modern times would have drifted into a disastrous war over a discussion on the right to catch codfish. Such a calamity was averted by the adoption of the Reciprocity treaty, which established the rights of our fishermen on a basis satisfactory to both nations. But the Canadians, by their outrageous acts during the recent war, made necessary the abrogation of that treaty, and thus the two peoples are thrown into the state of uncertainty and langer that preceded its adoption. We claim that we are entitled by treaty to the right to fish at any point within three marine miles of the shore, and the British claim that, in defiance of their treaty, there are points at which we must keep sixty, eighty or perhaps a hundred smiles from the shore; and they base their pretence on the absurdity that the coas line of a country does not in all cases follow the coast, but must in some cases be understood as following an imaginary line drawn across the water. Thus, by drawing such a line from headland to headland of the Bay of Fundy, they would shut our fishermen out of that ses We have repudiated the British interpretation. and the most obtuse notion of national honor would seem to require that we should not recede from the position we have taken on so clear a case. The present attitude of our govthat it intends, however it may discuss the question, to be ready for any contingency.

Leaving uside the inevitable irritations that are involved in points of dignity and right, it is after all a quarrel over a mess of fish. It seems a pitiful subject for such a war as it may lead to. Are all the fish in all the seas and all the fishermen that go to catch them worth a war between two such Powers! The shiploads of dead cod that are brought into our ports in any season would hardly equal in number the shiploads of mangled heroes that would come home to us. More men would be dependent on others for their bread through the remainder of their lives than now earn it on the Banks. In any large view of the case war between Great Britain and the United States would be the calamity of the world, deprecated by all save. some Power believing itself interested in the ruin of these two. Have two such Powers the moral right to exert their great force for evil over any cause, and more especially over a nditful one? Shall the two lions exhaust their generous strength over a contemptible carcase for the benefit of the inckals that stand aloof and look on?

War between Great Britain and the United States would be the advantage of France. We are the great commercial peoples of the earth, and this fact grows out of the idiosyncracies of the race. France will in vain strive for commercial supremacy while either Great Britain or the United States is free to fairly contest with her that grandest source of national power and wealth; but let these nations tie their hands by a great war, and the opportunity of France comes. Our commercial marine has the recuperative power, the clastic vitality, that is peculiar to youth, and, though driven from the sea, would be restored in future years. The commercial marine of England, falling under a disaster of this nature, would never revive, and France, taking the front rank under such circumstances, would soon dominate the whole of the Old World as she now does the continent. Her schemes and plans on this continent also would be assisted and consolidated by a war that would inevitably distract from them the attention of the American people.

Shall Great Eritain and the United States rend one another for the advantage of a Power whose constant policy is to utilize the disasters and misfortunes of others for the extension of its own policy and dominion? That is the question beyond the question of the fisheries; and while we attend properly to the fact that this fishery dispute may involve war, we must also keep in mind what that war would involve. By so doing we may discuss our British rela tions with far less of the passion and pride that would lead to uncomfortable extremes.

Our Southern Next Door Neighbor-The Duty of the United States.

The Secretary of State on Tuesday evening last, as it appears, gave a handsome entertain ment to Madame Juarez, the wife of President Juarez, of the republic of Mexico. It further appears that "all the representatives of the Spanish-American republics were present, as was also the Russian Minister, and that the party was one of the most brilliant of the We presume that the amiable reporter of this brilliant affair means that it was "one of the most brilliant of the season" in regard to the beautiful women, the elegant dresses, the sparkling wit and champagne, and the general sprightliness and harmony of the intellectual company which distinguished the occasion. But this entertainment to Madame Juarez, a poor exile from Mexico, we may say, was something more than brilliant. It was a very significant and important diplomatic event.

It was a delicate official notification to the diplomatic corps at Washington that our government still recognizes no other government in Mexico than that of the republic, and that the head of our State Department is pleased to welcome Madame Justez to the hospitalities of his house, not as an exile without a country, but as the honored wife of the worthy President of a republic which still lives, and which we are bound to prevent going down under a European usurpation. This is the diplomatic imerpretation of Mr. Seward's brilliant social entertainment to Madame Juarez. It will be so received by Louis Napoleon, and the presence of the Russian Minister among the guests will also be understood at the Tuileries as a matter of the gravest political import in reference to the future policy of Russia in both hemispheres.

From the correspondence of last year, between Mr. Seward and M. Druyn de Lhuys, the Mexican ultimatum of President Johnson was broadly intimated to be, not the withdrawal of the French troops, but the withdrawal of the French usurpation. To this ultimatum, it is evident, President Johnson still adheres, and we have not the remotest idea that he contemplates any other settlement. Louis Napoleon may think that within a short time Juarez will be driven from his last retreat on Mexican soil and that then, as Maximilian's will be the only government having a foothold in that country, he, must be recognized by the United States. But Napoleon, by turning back to his illustrious predecessor in the government of France, Louis the Fourteenth, will find that he recognized and supported James the Second as the rightful king of England, even after his expulsion by the will and action of the English people themselves. Much more justly, then, even if driven into the United States, may we still adhere to the government of Juarez against a foreign usurpation as offensive to the people of the country most concerned as was the attempted subjugation of the Netherlands by Spain, and

nost as offensive to the people of the United It is certain that, Juarez or no Juarez. Maximilian can have no peace in Mexico without a recognition from the United States, and it is equally certain that this recognition is out of the question. What then? The inquiries re-cur to Napoleon, is this Mexican enterprise any longer worth the candle? Will it not be cheaper and wiser to re-establish the Mexican repub-He upon the basis of some equivalents to France in the way of indemnities? At the close of the war between the United States and Mexico. General Scott, while still in occupation of the Mexican capital, had an offer made him involving the transfer of all that country to his government. He declined it, for the reason, as he said, that he did not like the mixing of those mongrels with the American people. We think he was too fastidious, and lost a fine opportunity for the permanent pacification of Mexico and our Southern States besides. But, as events have since transpired, the people of the United States have no longer any desire for the abnext door neighbor shall be a friend and brother, and not a stranger, a usurper and an nemy.

Good or bad, the merits of the government of Maximilian are not the question. How and why he came into Mexico, and why he remains there, a protege of France, are the issues to be settled. Our government has defined its position and its ultimatum, and can wait a little longer. It is apparent that neither the President nor Congress desire to provoke a rupture with France. As with England on the ques tion of the northeastern fisheries, we desire in reference to Mexico a peaceful, fair and liberal adjustment; but in both cases, meantime, the chapter of accidents may precipitate a different solution. What the American press, or that or the other, here and there, may venture to hint in the way of indulgence to Maximilian does not touch the position of the administration or the public sentiment of this country Louis Napoleon's safety in the future depend upon his withdrawal from Mexico, and as the current expenses of his imperial establishment there are his, and not ours, we inter that our government is satisfied that the quiet policy of masterly inactivity" will settle the problem. The duty of the United States in reference to Mexico is the Monroe doctrine. This has been declared by Congress and by President John son. Louis Napoleon is aware of all this; but he still seems to depend, like Micawber, upon the chances of something turning up to his advantage, when every succeeding day only adds to the cost of this Mexican entanglement, and to the difficulties of an extrication satisfactors to France.

THE REAL ESTATE MANIA. - Speculation he evidently made a change of base, and invest ment of capital has sought a new channel. few years ago people speculated in stocks and invested in bonds and mortgages. Now the seem to transfer their operations to real estate gates, and the consequence is that this kind of property is going up immensely. At the sale of real estate on Tuesday very large prices were obtained. The centre of attraction for purchasers appeared to be the neighborhood of City Hall Park, and much interest was taken in the sale of a piece of property adjoining the new HERALD building, for which Mr. A. Stewart, who owns such a large property on the other corner of the Park, was a conspicuous blidder. It brought the very handsome sum of three hundred and ten thousand dollars. When the adjoining lot, on which the HERALD building is being constructed, was purchased some people said that it sold at too high a figure; but we knew a little better, and per-baps saw a little farther ahead than other folks,

as the sale of this piece of property on Tue day pretty clearly proves; for our purchas-was the cheaper of the two. Capitalist have discovered that investment in bond and mortgage, upon which they can only realize six or seven per cent, does not pay as well as real estate, because after the governmen and city taxes are paid the interest on the money is not more than three per cent. At the present enormous rates of rent real estate car bear the tax and leave a large margin of interest beside. These heavy investments in real property we regard as a wholesome sign that the people have abiding faith in the per nanency of the government and institutions the country. They are perhaps the best guarantees also of our constantly increasing properity.

President Johnson's Principles and Hi

Pelicy.

It has recently become the fashion in certain

circles to speak of the "usurpations" of the President. Persons who seem to derive their opinions exclusively from the editorials of adical journals or the speeches of radical members of Congress are very fond of using this term "usurpation" whenever they have occasion to refer to the President's vetoes The bad example of misrepresentation set by Mr. Thaddens Stevens, when he declared that the expression of an opinion by the Presiden in regard to the expediency of constitutional a British king his head, has found foolish imitators among those who are too careless or too unintelligent to judge for themselves as to the principles and the policy of the President. We will undertake to say that no sensible man can attentively peruse the few State papers promulgated by President Johnson since his accession to office without realizing the fact that we have never had a Chief Magistrate less likely to usurp doubtful powers, and more willing to surrender all chances of personal and political aggrandizement to his strict sense of duty, of justice and of honor. As for his vetoes, a moment's consideration will convince even the most ignorant that it was not only his right but his duty to issue them. The constitution of the United States, which he has sworn to obey and defend, commands him to veto laws of which he does not approve. President Johnson's principles are strictly constitutional; his policy is that of the constitution; and we venture to assert that this country has never had a President, since the time of Washington, who conforms more completely to the letter and the spirit of that glorious charter of our liberties. The conduct of the President has be

consistent from the very first, in small matters as well as in great. A number of persons in this city purchased a car-riage and a pair of horses and offered them to him, but he refused to accept them. Why Other officials, other Presidents, had accepted such gifts. No one would probably have cen sured him had he done the same. But he could not reconcile this conduct with his ideas of right, and the whole country commended his course. Summer came; the White House was very unhealthy; many friends advised the President to retire to the Soldiers' Hame, a public building in a salubrious location ngton. Again President Johnson refused. Why? Other Presidents had occupied that building, and not a word would have been uttered against him had he chosen to remove thither. But he knew that the President had no right to occupy a public edifice designed for other uses, and he preferred to run the risk of the miasma rather than violate his conscience. These may be considered small matters; but they are the exponents of great principles. We mention them, not to cast any un-kind reflections upon those of President Johnson's predecessors who thought and felt and acted otherwise, but simply to show the sincerity of the character and the consistency of the conduct of this great issues it is in precisely the same way. The Freedmen's Bureau bill gave him unlimited power. Under it he could have dispensed an immense additional patronage. Thousands of new offices would have been created for him to fill. The Civil Rights bill still further increased his influence by authorizing him to appoint another army of officials. If he had signed these bills he could have controlled the politics of the country; he could have secured his re-election to the Presidency as often as he pleased, and he could have transformed this republic into a despotism in course of time. The opportunity was in his bands. The great republican party was urging him to take advantage of it. What did this "usurper" do? He veloed the bills; he refused to accept the increased power and patronage, and he apnealed to the country against the reckless radicals and in favor of the old government and the old constitution. Take any other acts of President Johnson's

recent career and they but illustrate more strongly the same points. His quarrel with the radicals is simply a matter of principle; for his merely selfish interests would have dictated a contrary course. Suppose he had done all that Senator Sumner and Mr. Thaddens Stevens desired, how warmly they would have eulogized him, how pleasant would have been the relations between him and Congress, how smoothly and comfortably we should have glided into the abyss of destruction ! If Presidets Johnson had been a selfish man, an militious man, a man of expediency, he could probably have secured his re-election, as other Presidents have done; at any rate he could have had a nice, easy time of it for four years, although the republic might have been ultimately ruined. But just as he chose rather to walk than to ride in a presentation coach, just as he chose rather to endanger his health than to live in a government ouse to which he had no right, so he chose ather to break with the radicals and incur their alumny and reproach than to violate the concitation and his conscience by consenting to their schemes. In the same spirit is the proclamation of pence which he issued this week. Beore that proclamation was published the President was the virtual dictator; the writ of babeas corpus was suspended; the South was under his sole control; the army was on a war footing rendy for his use. All this power he has voluntarily laid aside. Nobody called upon him to do so; the radicals were clamerous for him to retain his power; but he knew his duty and has nobly performed it. Is this the man who is called a "usurper" and charged with "usurpations" of power! History may be searched in value for such a gross misamplica-

tion of terms. If Andrew Johnson surper, then so was Cincinnatus when he returned to his plough, and so was Washington when he rebuked the conspirators who would have made him a king. Some radical organs spitefully refer to Mr. Johnson as "an accidental President." He is more truly a providential President. He comes to carry us back to the early days, the simple manners, the sturdy honesty, the purer public morals of the republic. During the war we had been carried too far towards a military despotism. By the exigencles of the times our laws were liberally construed, our President was invested with imperial prerogatives, our Congress was made omnipotent. Those exigencies passed and peace restored, we may gratefully Heaven that we have now a President who can divest himself and his office of these extraordinary powers; who can insist that other officials shall again conform to the most rigid interpretations of their duties; who can voluntarily restore to the people the rights and privileges of which they were temporarily deprived for a certain definite object, now fully accomplished, and who can refuse to accept new opportunities for personal and political aggrandizement, even when Congress presses them upon him, as in the Freedmen's Bu-reau and the Civil Rights bills. Few men are so truly great; few republics have been blessed with such a President. That our politicians cannot comprehend and appreciate his motives is not singular; for their characteristics are entirely opposite, and his conduct is a constant and stinging rebuke to their corruption and rapacity. But Andrew Johnson has graven his fame upon the hearts of the people, and there he will find his full recognition and reward.

EMIGRATION AND PROTECTION.—There is a great cry raised now and then about the necessity of protecting American manufactures, and the representatives of various manufacturing interests are continually putting in their claims for protection in behalf of this, that and the other branch of trade. Now this question of protection is being settled by the vast increase of immigration. From all parts of the world we are receiving at the rate of about five thousand a month skilled laborers and mechanics from the factories of England. France and Germany. Thus we are importing all the protective tariff we want. With the experience of these classes and an enterprising investment of capital we will be able not alone to protect our manufacturing interests, but to compete with foreign manufacturers in quality and cheapness. This is the proper kind of protection, for it will benefit the whole country, and not the interests merely of a few clamor ous monopolists.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S LAST DINNER.—It is generally considered that dinners given by ministers of State have some diplomatic significance. Was Secretary Seward's recent dinner to Madame Juarez, wife of President Juarez, of Mexico, a diplomatic affair? If so, what did it mean? Was it intended as a hint to Maximilian and Napoleon? Was it an adroit mode of letting Juarez down gently by paying compliments to his wife while the Mexican republic was being sacrificed? Who is to be benefited by this din ner! We ask for information.

City Intelligence. sixteen thousand tons of Scranton coal took place yes-terday morning, at the office of the Delsware Lackwanna-and Western Railway Company. It was well attended. Bidding was fairly brisk, and the coal brought a slight advance—that on stove coal being somewhat less than on the other qualities. The following lots were sold at the prices stated, as compared with those realized on the 22d of March last:—

22d of March last:

— Quantity and Quality. March 22.

2.000 tons imp. ...\$5 50 a \$5 50 \$5 62% a \$5 87%

2.000 tons steamer. 5 62% a 5 77 5 95 a 6 50

2.000 tons grate. 5 90 a 6 00 6 00 a 6 35

2.000 tons grate. 5 90 a 6 00 6 00 a 6 35

2.000 tons stove. 6 52% a 6 57% 5 40 a 5 50

3.000 tons stove. 6 52% a 6 57% 5 40 a 5 50

3.000 tons chestnut. 5 25 a 6 37% 5 40 a 5 50 This shows an advance in lump coal of 271/c.
stoamer, 23c. per ton; grate, 40c. per ton; egg,
ton; stove, 5c. per ton, and chestnut, 121/c. per

Nor That Boy. —A notice appeared in the Hugalo, and in other city papers, a short time since, of the arrest by the police of a boy named Charles Zimmerman, for some offence committed in this city. Mr. Matthias Zinmerman, of Boiling Springs, N. J., wishes it distinctly usederated that the person thus arrested was not his son, Charjes Zimmerman, who is an honorable and industrious young mass.

for the purpose of advocating the eight hour system will be held this evening at Union square, under the auspices of the Workingmen's Union. Extensive arrangements have been made, and a large number of prominent speakers have been invited to attend and address the assemblage. Day Goops Comes - A stated meeting of this asso

tion-the ploneer of the early closing movement-wa tion—the pioneer of the early cleating movement—was held last evening at Early Ctering Hall, 267 Bowery, the Vice President, Mr. Thompson, in the chair. Reports were received from the different portions of the city, showing that the early closing movement has been preity generally observed. A large amount of routine besides was transacted, and the financial secretary's report was read, showing the roceipts for the past quarter to be \$308.25; expenditures for the same period \$308.40. A report from the Workingmen's Union was received inviting the members of the association to attend the mass meeting to be held at Union square this evening.

Railroad Accident at West Philadelphia.

THE FIRSMAN KILLED AND THE ENGINEER BADLY SCALDED.

An accident, attended with loss of life, happened to the through mail train to New York which left ington at half-past six o'clock on Tuesday evening. The accident took place at about one o'clock yesterday morn-ing, at Bridge street, West Philadelphia, where there is a fall of about twelve or fifteen feet, at a point of the rail road crossed by a bridge. Close to this bridge a new rand crossed by a bridge. Close to this bridge a new switch tender had been put on, and the switch not having acted, or having been adjusted in an improper manner, caused the angine to break away from the train. The corine attrack the bridge and broke through it, the hud part coming in contact with the ground and the front portion residing against the abutment of the bridge. Adams' express car, attached to the train, want down with the engine, which was entirely destroyed. The engine, numbered 327, was what is called a "shifter," used for moving trains from West Philadelphia to where the road joins another at Kensington. The fireman was killed, his head being completely severed from his body. His face was cut and smashed in a most dreadful manner. The engineer was badly scalded, and is not expected to live. None of the passengers were hurt. The train, an unusually heavy one, which consisted of from six to sight cars filled with passengers, several of whom were discharged soldiers returning from Washington to their homes in other parts of the country, was proceeding at a slow rate of speed. Had it been going rapidly it is more than probable many of the passengers would have been killed. The front part of the baggage car was broken in, and the car fisted thrown ear the depot, assistance was soon at hand and the car placed in its proper position on the road.

This accolemn caused a delay of two hours to the train.

depot, assistance was seen at hand and the car pinced in its proper position on the road.

This accident caused a delay of two hours to the train, which, upon reaching Rahway, became disengaged from the engine by the breaking of the coupling trons. This was soon set to rights, and the train proceeded without further interruption or accident to New York.

Wood's Taxates. -The old and poor play, The Davil Western in the principal part, supported by Mosers. Bar ton Hill and Lefterson 1. Hough mounted only in ordinary style, and not a set with striking brilliancy, it was received with civiles; satisfaction by a large andience. The piece and: Men Western occasion to personate soveral characters, acre or ions different in style, though soveral characters, acre or ions different in style, though the does not always to be requirements of the scenario in making these distinction, necessary to keep up the illustion that the characters personated are different lifts the audience was pleased, and the play will be required.

Ma. McSontar's Concert.—A concert will be given this ovening, at Irving Hall, by Mr. J. Augustus McSorley, the humorist, assisted by Frank B. Converse, the well known banjo professor. John Pariss, tener, Harry E. Brown, accompany at, and a prints of man from Italy, whose name is not impounced on the programme. Mr. De Cordor's with also makes with go of his amusing discourse.